



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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18 May 1994

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FBIS-AFR-94-096

CONTENTS

18 May 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

Opposition SDF Secretary General Dismissed [AFP] 1

Chad

President Reshuffles Cabinet 17 May [AFP] 1

Government Reshuffle Analyzed [Paris International] 1

Gabon

'About 50' Illegal Immigrants Drown Off Coast [AFP] 1

Ministry Comments [Libreville Radio] 2

Rwanda

RPF Claims Control Over Tanzanian, Ugandan Borders [Radio Muhabura] 2

Says Not Bound by UN Resolution [Radio Muhabura] 2

RPF Colonel Comments on Talking With Government [Radio Muhabura] 2

RPF Denies Kibungo Atrocities, Urges Citizens To Return [Radio Muhabura] 3

MRND Militia Reportedly Fleeing to Tanzania [Radio Muhabura] 3

Belgian Official Criticizes UN Actions [Brussels Radio] 4

RPF Reports 2,000 'Rescued' in Southeast [Radio Muhabura] 4

RPF Massacres Termed 'Government Propaganda' [Brussels Radio] 4

RPF Denounces Butrus-Ghali, Mitterrand [Radio Muhabura] 4

Rebels Reportedly Advance on Government Headquarters [AFP] 5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Indemnity From Prosecution Extended Until 17 May 1995 [Johannesburg Radio] 6

Further on Extension [SAPA] 6

General Reassures Former Transkei Defence Forces Members [SAPA] 6

Plan Drafted To Send Peacekeeping Troops to Rwanda [Johannesburg Radio] 6

South African Press Review for 18 May [THE STAR 18 May, etc] 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government Troops Blocked in N'Dalatando [Voz do Galo Negro] 7

UN Invites Zambia To Monitor Peace Accord [Luanda TV] 7

UNITA Radio Reports Progress in Peace Talks [Voz do Galo Negro] 7

General on Installing State Administration in Cabinda [Luanda TV] 7

Ministerial Council Denies Arms Trafficking Report [Luanda TV] 7

Ministerial Council Approves Economic Programs [Luanda TV] 8

Meeting Considers Operations of Rapid Intervention Police [Luanda TV] 8

Madagascar

Zafy Interviewed on Ties With France, Internal Issues [Paris International] 8

Malawi

Election Proceeding Well; Some Reported Violations [Johannesburg Radio]	9
Parliamentary Elections Under Way [Blantyre Radio]	9
South African Ambassador Comments [Johannesburg TV]	9
Radio Reports Vote Counting Under Way [Blantyre Radio]	10
Ntaba Denies Presence of Young Pioneers in Mozambique [Maputo Radio]	10

Mozambique

Chissano Addresses Rallies in Nampula Province [Maputo Radio]	10
Foreign Minister Notes Young Pioneers Still in Mozambique [London International]	11
700 Electoral Officers To Begin Training in Maputo [Maputo Radio]	11
Dhlakama Discusses Planned Visit To Maringue, Quelimane [Maputo Radio]	11
Political Parties Warned on Nomination Dates [Maputo Radio]	12
Nampula Police Involved in 'Violent' Clashes With Workers [Maputo Radio]	12
Frelimo Blamed for Separatist Movement's Activities [Maputo Radio]	12

Swaziland

Suspects Held for Illegal Demonstration Released [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 18 May]	13
Human Rights Group on Non-Bailable Offences Bill [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 18 May]	13

Zambia

Minister Orders Shop Alongs Angolan Border Closed [Lusaka Radio]	13
Official Denies Government Hindering Press Freedom [Lusaka Radio]	13

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe To Visit UK To Seek Investment [Johannesburg Radio]	13
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Cameroon

Opposition SDF Secretary General Dismissed

AB1705123094 Paris AFP in French 2039 GMT
16 May 94

[Text] Yaounde, 16 May (AFP)—Siga Assanga, secretary general of the radical Cameroonian opposition Social Democratic Front (SDF) party, was dismissed today at the end of the party's disciplinary council meeting, sources close to the opposition in Yaounde disclosed. Mr. Assanga has appealed against the disciplinary council's decision and the difference is expected to be settled for good at the next party congress.

The council, which met in Bamenda, capital of the North-west Province, accused Mr. Assanga, the movement's second in command, of having tried to approach the government for possible SDF participation in a national union government. SDF Chairman John Fru Ndi has, since the multiparty presidential elections in 1992, opposed the participation of his party in such a government. Fru Ndi, who stood in those elections, contested President Paul Biya's reelection.

Chad

President Reshuffles Cabinet 17 May

AB1705194394 Paris AFP in French 1730 GMT
17 May 94

[Text] This is the list of the new Chadian Government after the cabinet reshuffle by President Idriss Deby.

BOT

Prime Minister KOUMAKOYE, Nouradeen Delwa Kassire
MINISTER OF:

Justice, Keeper LAINA, Loum Hinassou
of the Seals

Communication LAOTEGGUELNODJI, Koumtog

Finance PAHIMI, Patake Albert

Foreign Affairs HAGGAR, Ahmat Abderamane

Interior IZZO, Miskine Abderamane

National Education,

Youth, and Sports ALABO, Mahamat Saleh

Social and Women Affairs REGUI, Mamadou Mahamat

Public Health TOMBALBAYE, Salomon Ngarbaye

Agriculture and

Environment KALOBOUNE, Mahamat Adoum

Planning and Cooperation MAHAMAT, Nour Mariam,
Mrs.

Civil Service and Labor GARBA, Salibou

Economy and Tourism BOLOU, Ouardougou

Mines and Energy GARFA, Mahamat

Public Works and Transport TCHAKNA, Esaie

Livestock and Water

Resources SOUKOU, Mahamat Ahmat

Armed Forces ABSAKINE, Ali

EOT

Government Reshuffle Analyzed

LD1705194994 Paris Radio France International in
French 1830 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] There has been a government reshuffle in Chad today: nine ministers out of 16 are leaving the cabinet, while civil servants are still on strike. Dieudonne Djonabaye reports:

[Begin Djonabaye recording] Nine ministers have left Kassire Coumakoye's new government, the most important of which is General Kamougue Wadal Abdelkader, who held the civil service portfolio and represented the government side in talks with the civil servants who have been on strike for three weeks. He has been replaced in this post by Mr. Salibou Garba, who is also the leader of an opposition party [National Alliance for Democracy and Progress], but who certainly will have his hands tied in the negotiations with the trades unions over the social pact.

The other departure is that of Mr. Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh, of the department of planning and cooperation. Mr. Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh's chair goes to Mrs. Mariam Mamadnou, who was secretary of state in the same department in 1990.

The make-up of this new government is inauspicious as far as the negotiations with the trades unions over the social pact are concerned. The departure of Kamougue and of Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh, regarded by the unions as moderates, will be a heavy blow to the negotiations which have been held up for five days over the thorny question of the application of the decree regulating strikes. This is Dieudonne Djonabaye in Ndjamena for RFI [end recording]

It should also be noted that the son of Chad's first president, President Tombalbaye, has entered the cabinet.

Gabon

'About 50' Illegal Immigrants Drown Off Coast

AB1705182594 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT
17 May 94

[By Michel Cariou]

[Text] Libreville, May 17 (AP)—About 50 would-be illegal immigrants drowned tonight in a shipwreck off the Gabonese coast near Cap Esterias as they sought to make their way into the country, police said Tuesday [17 May].

Paramilitary police and firemen went Tuesday to rescue survivors from the disaster, who were thought to be of West African origin, but the precise number and nationalities of the victims was not clear.

Early in February, 67 illegal immigrants, mainly Ghanaians and Nigerians, died in their crowded cell at a paramilitary

police base in Libreville, sparking an international protest and a Gabonese government enquiry.

People from other West African countries are attracted by the relative prosperity of Gabon, which until last year had the highest income per head in the region. The minimum wage is still higher than in other countries.

For clandestine travellers, the sea trip is the most perilous part of the journey. They travel in pirogues, generally owned by Nigerians, which can carry up to 80 people. The voyage from Nigeria to Gabon takes five or six days, with port calls in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, where the ferrymen engage in more or less shady trading activities.

It is not uncommon for the boats to be caught in storms and shipwrecks are frequent in the Gulf of Guinea.

Already weakened by the journey and by the lack of food, according to some survivors, the hopeful immigrants sometimes find themselves at the mercy of unscrupulous smugglers.

One oft-used trick is deliberately to ground the pirogue on a bank not far offshore, where the ferrymen rob their charges of their luggage. Some of the passengers are themselves smugglers, carrying objects of value.

Over the years, the growth of illegal immigration and smuggling has led to the founding of illegal ports, tucked away on isolated shores or islands, particularly in Equatorial Guinea.

Ministry Comments

*AB1705195594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] Forty-four West African illegal immigrants who attempted to enter Gabon are reported missing after their boat sunk near Libreville. According to the latest casualty figures released today by the Gabonese Ministry of Defense, Security, and Immigration, 14 men reached the shore and nine, including eight Malians and one Nigerian, were rescued by the fire brigade and then picked up by gendarmes. The other five managed to escape. The boat coming from Nigeria sank on 15 May as it entered the Gabon estuary at a spot where the current is particularly strong and at a time when the sea was rough.

Rwanda

RPF Claims Control Over Tanzanian, Ugandan Borders

*EA1705114594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 16 May 94*

[Text] The RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] now controls the entire Rwanda borders with Tanzania and Uganda and a big part of the Rwanda border with Burundi. The RPF controls the Rwandan side of Rusumo bridge between Rwanda and Tanzania. The fears that Rusumo bridge may be destroyed are not founded. The bridge is not contested. It is under the total control of the RPF. The RPF does not expect any invasion from Tanzania. The youthwingers who fled to Tanzania, most of them dumped their weapons to the

Rwandan side of the border and those who crossed with their arms have been disarmed by Tanzanian authorities. Some known killers have even been arrested by Tanzanian authorities. It is in the interest of the RPF that the Rusumo bridge remains safe.

Says Not Bound by UN Resolution

*EA1705161594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 17 May 94*

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council has passed a resolution allowing for the deployment of 5,500 UN troops to Rwanda. One hundred and fifty UN monitors will be sent to Rwanda immediately and 500 Ghanaian troops, who had been withdrawn from Rwanda, will be sent back. No country so far has confirmed readiness for contribution to the troops to be sent to Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Concerning the resolution of sending 5,500 UN troops to Rwanda, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has given a statement saying that it would not be bound by the resolution, if the government in Rwanda participated in passing the resolution. The RPF has also called for the withdrawal of the UN special representative to Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, before the RPF can approve the deployment of the UN forces to Rwanda. Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh has been closely associated with the dictatorship in Rwanda, to the extent that he has helped to install the current illegitimate government in Rwanda. The RPF has accepted the principle of deploying a UN force to Rwanda with a humanitarian mission, with a reasonable number of troops, about 2,500 troops.

RPF Colonel Comments on Talking With Government

*EA1705162394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] In a message to the local and international community published on 16 May 1994, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] chairman, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, denounced the clique of politicians and Army officers who have plunged the country into bloodshed that is unprecedented in this country. The RPF chairman prays for those who have lost their loved ones in this bloodshed and commends the efforts and sacrifices of the RPF youth in their endeavors to liberate our country.

The RPF chairman said that the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] political party, in conjunction with small political parties opposed to the Arusha peace agreements, are responsible for the bloodshed in Rwanda. They killed politicians who were fighting the truth, they shed the blood of innocent people. These political parties ignored the process of setting up a government that respects the rule of law and ignored the respect of human rights. These political parties violated multiparty democracy and went against the spirit of ethnic tolerance.

The RPF chairman said that the RPF cannot accept any negotiations with this clique of politicians who staged a coup against the Arusha peace agreements. The RPF

chairman said that negotiating a settlement with these killers would be the same as endorsing the atrocities that the clique has been committing. The RPF chairman said that the RPF has made a concession and agreed to talk with the Rwandan Government forces. These talks are being arranged and the RPF fully supports them.

The RPF chairman said that the UN secretary general special representative to Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, has been biased against the RPF and has also been giving false reports concerning the situation in Rwanda. And as such, the RPF does not want to have anything to do with Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh. The RPF chairman said that Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh has failed to be a mediator and has been working with the killers openly. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh has been working with the dictatorship in Rwanda and with the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic political party. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh has also been working with the current illegitimate government in Rwanda which he helped to install.

Concerning the deployment of UN forces to Rwanda, the RPF chairman said that the RPF would accept in principle the deployment of the UN forces to Rwanda with a humanitarian mission. The RPF chairman said that the RPF is currently engaged in the following priorities: 1) to assist people who have survived the massacres, 2) to fight and neutralize the clique of Rwandan Government forces who are responsible for the genocide in Rwanda and to restore peace in the country, and 3) to call upon the international community to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the massacres in Rwanda so that those responsible can be brought to justice. This set of priorities will soon be realized. The RPF has already liberated more than half of the country. RPF civilian cadets are now organizing the displaced people so as to facilitate the administration and distribution of humanitarian aid and to enable the people to return to their homes.

The RPF has established some administrative structures in areas that have been liberated, and peace and tranquillity have returned to these areas. People have returned to their homes and have started growing their crops in order to benefit from the current rains. The RPF chairman is therefore calling upon those who have been displaced to return to their homes in the RPF-controlled area so that they can take advantage of the rains to grow their crops. The RPF chairman said that even the members of the Interahamwe [MRND militias] who are ready to put down their arms and stop their barbaric acts may return to their homes and start normal life.

The RPF chairman appealed to the people of Rwanda that madness and barbaric acts should be replaced with sanity. Ethnic discrimination and ethnic supremacy should be replaced with the rule of law, unity, and equality among Rwandan citizens. The RPF chairman therefore appealed to all the Rwandan citizens, and particularly the members of the RPF, to calm down and desist from vengeance-based violence.

The RPF chairman said that the fundamental principles of the RPF have not changed. We are still committed to

national unity, democracy, and security of persons and property. The RPF still supports the principles enshrined in the Arusha peace agreements: rule of law, respect of human rights, multiparty democracy, the principle of power-sharing and formation of a single national Army. The RPF chairman called upon the people of Rwanda to support the above principles because this is the only remedy to Rwanda's problems. All of us together shall win, said the chairman of the RPF, Col. Alexis Kanyarengwe.

RPF Denies Kibungu Atrocities, Urges Citizens To Return

EA1705163094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Rwandan refugees who had fled to Tanzania are returning home in large numbers following the restoration of peace and security in the Prefecture of Kibungu by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. In the last three days, the RPF near Rusumo has received many returnees including 86 orphans who had fled to Tanzania. Some returnees are accommodated in temporary camps for some of them have feared going back to their homes believing that the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] youthwingers are still operating in the countryside. But some returnees have been escorted to their homes and, after ensuring that they are safe, they have stayed in their homes.

Life is returning to normal in Prefecture Kibungu. The returnees are calling upon their relatives, neighbors, and friends who are still in refugee camps in Tanzania to take the first opportunity available and come home. They should ignore the malicious propaganda that the RPF is committing atrocities in Kibungu. These rumors, this propaganda is being spread by MRND's militia who are haunted by the massacres they have been carrying out. The MRND's youthwingers are spreading the rumors of atrocities by the RPF so as to discourage the refugees from returning home. For if the refugees were to return home, it would be easy to conduct investigations into the atrocities by the youthwingers and the criminals would be easily exposed. But the delay is not a solution. These criminals will eventually be charged, whether in Rwanda or in Tanzania, for they have been committing crimes against humanity.

MRND Militia Reportedly Fleeing to Tanzania

EA1705163594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND]'s militias who have been operating inside the RPF-controlled areas in Kibungu Prefecture are now losing the war and have started fleeing to Tanzania. The militias have been killing people in the countryside and at the same time attacking RPF soldiers. The militias have now run short of supplies of food and ammunition. They have decided to flee to Tanzania using canoes across River Akagera, according to (Nyirigira Mutabaruka) of Radio Muhabura who has been touring Prefecture Kibungu.

Reports from the Tanzanian side of River Akagera tell us that thousands of people have been discovered camping in

areas unknown to the UNHCR up to now. Most of these people could be the MRND's combatants who are fleeing after running short of food and ammunition. Most of the youthwingers who have been operating in Kibungo are now ordinary residents of Prefecture Kibungo. They were transported from Gisenyi and on reaching Kibungo, they went underground and started their terror campaign which reached a crescendo after the death of President Habyarimana. These youthwingers have been operating far away from home and cannot easily replenish their food and ammunition supplies given the fact that the Rwandan Patriotic Front is continuing its pacification of Kibungo Prefecture. The only option available for the youthwingers is to flee to Tanzania using canoes across River Akagera.

Belgian Official Criticizes UN Actions

LD1705165694 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1400 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The UN force in Rwanda is asking for planes, armored vehicles, and trucks to deploy the extra 5,500 UN peacekeepers announced by the United Nations.

The UN mission in Rwanda has said that a cease-fire is essential to put an end to the genocide against the Tutsis. Let me remind you that Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes criticized the Security Council's decision. He would have preferred the priority to be given to the safe areas near the border with Tanzania and Burundi in order to protect refugees. However, the United Nations' priority is to reopen Kigali airport to facilitate the distribution of food in the country.

RPF Reports 2,000 'Rescued' in Southeast

EA1705171694 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 16 May 94

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has rescued 2,000 people in Bugesera in the southeastern part of Rwanda. The 2,000 people, who had been hiding in river swamps called nyamwiza, are the few people who have survived the massacres committed by Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND]'s militias and government soldiers. The survivors are telling stories of horror that thousands of people, men, women, and children were hacked to death while many others were tied with their hands behind their back and thrown into River Nyabarongo which flows into the River Akagera. These bodies have been flowing into Lake Victoria causing a health hazard along the Akagera River course through Tanzania and Uganda. The RPF has now taken control of Bugesera and restored calm in these areas. There are no more people being thrown into the River Nyabarongo, for the MRND's youthwingers who have been committing atrocities are now on the run. The dead bodies flowing down Akagera River are said to be decomposing and not fresh corpses. This has confirmed that the killings by the MRND youthwingers have been greatly reduced and peace is slowly returning to these areas.

RPF Massacres Termed 'Government Propaganda'

LD1705170394 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 17 May 94

[Excerpts] The UN Security Council decided last night to send 5,500 peacekeeping troops to Rwanda. [passage omitted]

On the ground, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, the RPF, did not want another UN peacekeeping mission. Nevertheless it is not greatly worried by the mission that has been announced. Here is Alain de Strael, RTBF's special correspondent, in Rwanda:

[Begin de Strael recording] The RPF does not feel itself in any way bound by the different aspects of the Security Council resolution, and in any case, it is not worried about it. It was opposed to the sending of a buffer force that would compel it to negotiate with a government it refuses to recognize. But now the mission entrusted to the revamped UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] is basically a humanitarian one.

The victims are the result of the chaos born of the war. First, there are the militias, against which the UN can do nothing. They are continuing to kill in the villages; we saw this even in the zones conquered by the RPF. This is why the people are fleeing.

The second exodus is that of people fleeing the advance of the RPF, which is preceded with a reputation for massacring civilians - a completely unjustified reputation, as we also discovered on the spot, but one which is carefully fostered by government propaganda.

So no UN resolution will change a thing on the ground: the only solution that might perhaps win through in the end is for the Rwandan Army, from a position of military weakness, to break ranks with the government, and to negotiate. That is what the RPF is expecting. [end recording] [passage omitted]

RPF Denounces Butrus-Ghali, Mitterrand

EA1705222094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The entire Bugesera region is now in the hands of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. However, before it came under the control of the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA], the government Army, backed by Interahamwe Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] militias had taken care to exterminate the whole population of the region, especially members of the Tutsi ethnic group as is the case in other areas under their control. Several communal graves, which were carefully prepared in advance, have been discovered by RPF combatants. The natural (?cave) of (Vay-anga) also contained a large number of corpses which were thrown there by men of the current government.

And it is sad that neither French President Francois Mitterrand, nor UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, nor his staff member Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh on a mission in our country for Rwandans' sins, none of these three men [word indistinct] makes any comment on this sheer horror. On the contrary, the first one armed and trained the neo-Nazi killers who have just committed an irreparable act;

the second, through the third one, withdrew UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) forces which were protecting the unfortunate people, giving the barbarous militias the freedom to kill. None of these three men cares about the crimes which the militias of the current government and the soldiers continue to perpetrate.

You have no doubt listened to the words of Mr. Theodore Sindikubwabo, puppet president of Rwanda, a statement which he made yesterday in Kibuye where he was on a visit to express satisfaction over the genocide which has just been committed in that prefecture. He thanked the killers before indicating that the troubles had ended because the people to be killed had indeed all been killed.

Mr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh is in Rwanda and does not say a single word about these government crimes. On the contrary, the government is encouraged by the UN secretary general's representative and by French President Francois Mitterrand who is trying desperately to have this government recognized. This government is in a shaky state after having committed genocide unprecedented on this earth.

Rebels Reportedly Advance on Government Headquarters

*AB1805102694 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT
18 May 94*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 18 May (AFP)—Rwandan rebels have turned their attention away from the capital Kigali and are

advancing toward a town to the southwest where the government fled last month, United Nations officials said Wednesday [18 May]. Sporadic mortar blasts and small arms fire rocked the blood-sodden capital Wednesday as guerrillas of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) fought government soldiers. But it was "relatively quiet" compared to recent fierce artillery battles, said Abdul Kabia, executive director of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). "Taking Kigali is not for the time being the RPF's number one objective," Kabia told AFP by telephone from Kigali.

Heavy fighting raged in the northwestern town of Ruhengeri where the Army is holding out against a rebel onslaught, and south of Kigali where the RPF have cut off the government from the capital. The rebels have seized control of a stretch of road between Kigali and Gitarama, 40 kilometres (25 miles) to the southwest, where the interim government fled as ethnic killings and fighting between government and rebel forces engulfed the capital, Kabia said. His report, however, was denied by an Army spokesman who said government forces controlled the road between Gitarama and Kigali. [passage omitted]

The rebels have sealed off the capital on three sides. They are trying to sever Army supply lines and isolate the government from its forces and possibly force them to flee a second time, UN military sources said.

Indemnity From Prosecution Extended Until 17 May 1995*MB1805082994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] Justice Minister Dullah Omar has extended indemnity from prosecution to 17 May next year. A proclamation to this effect has been published in a special government gazette. It is the fourth time that the indemnity has been extended, but the first time by the new government.

Further on Extension*MB1805092794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 18 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—Political exiles who returned to South Africa under temporary indemnity from prosecution have had their period of indemnity extended to May 17, 1995. The announcement in a Government Gazette this week has nothing to do with the possible amnesty for political offenders mentioned by president Nelson Mandela in his inauguration speech on Tuesday last week.

Exiles who committed politically-motivated crimes before October 8, 1990 were granted temporary indemnity from prosecution for a one-year period and this has been extended every year by a year at a time.

The provision is understood to embrace cabinet ministers, among them Housing Minister Joe Slovo who is a former chief of staff of the African National Congress' armed Wing Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], and Umkhonto commander and now Defence Minister Joe Modise.

As the indemnity act of 1990 now stands, people who committed offences before October 8, 1990 may apply for indemnity from prosecution for politically-motivated offences. The constitution provides for this cut-off date to be extended until December 6, 1993. Mr Mandela has indicated that the cabinet will soon take a final decision on the matter.

General Reassures Former Transkei Defence Forces Members*MB1805075094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2346 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] Umtata May 17 SAPA—The chief of the South African Air Force, Lt-Gen James Kriel, assured members of the former Transkei Defence Force on Tuesday that their jobs would be safe in the new South African National Defence Force. Speaking after meeting with members of the former Transkei Defence Force Gen Kriel said the integration of the airwings of the former homeland armies would

not pose a problem. "People should not fear that they will lose their jobs and benefits because of this new setup. There will be no discrimination on the colour of the skin", Gen Kriel said.

The Umtata airwing will close at the end of May and its aircraft will be transferred to Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State.

Plan Drafted To Send Peacekeeping Troops to Rwanda*MB1705164094 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] The South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs says South Africa has drawn up plans to send troops to Rwanda to join the UN peacekeeping force there, but political decisions still have to be taken. An official of the ministry said the plans had been submitted to South Africa's political leadership.

South African Press Review for 18 May*MB1805114794*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Human Development Viewed—Johannesburg THE STAR in English considers South Africa's ranking in the UN Human Development Index in its editorial on page 10 on 18 May. It notes that the index, which is an indication of the quality of life within a country, ranks South Africa "alongside such shining examples as Libya and Lebanon." Noting some regions of particular concern, the editorial concludes: "The new Government is obviously more people-oriented than its predecessors and its Ministers have not wasted any time in calling for, among other things, bold housing initiatives and the need to ensure access to clean water for all. These are some of the fundamentals that will lift this country above the Third World quagmire. The balancing act is going to be a challenge."

SOWETAN

Praise for Police—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in editorial on page 10 of its 18 May issue notes that "radical rightwing elements have been dealt a series of blows which have taken a lot of wind out of their sails." The potential for violence by the right wing is diminishing. The editorial credits the police: "The police have done a sterling job, especially against radical rightwing groups. Their swift action has thwarted other possible bomb attacks.... We can do no more than praise the police for acting so fast and decisively against terrorism."

Angola

Government Troops Blocked in N'Dalatando

MB1705154694 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Following bloody clashes, Eduardo dos Santos' troops are bogged down in the lower part of N'Dalatando, the provincial capital of Cuanza Norte Province. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola logistics line from Dondo is totally neutralized, without any possibility of movement forward or backward. The air raids on civilian populations have not yet ceased. By 1200 [1100 GMT] Firmino Lukamba, our correspondent in the N'Dalatando war theater, reported that there has been heavy bombing of the Lucala District and Quiangombe commune. Houses, farms and other civilian property which are not military targets are not being spared and human losses are considerable.

UN Invites Zambia To Monitor Peace Accord

MB1705203094 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese* 1900 GMT 17 May 94

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao]

[Text] The government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating teams are still discussing national reconciliation. Today, the government and UNITA spent the whole day discussing the future of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan]. The government wants Vorgan to operate as a commercial radio station and stop broadcasting on medium wave because it violates the law. UNITA accepts this, but says for historic reasons the transformation of Vorgan into a commercial station must be gradual. The two delegations will continue discussing the issue tomorrow.

Although the talks have not yet discussed a new mandate for the UN Angola Verification Mission, the United Nations has already invited a number of countries to monitor the peace process once an accord is signed in Lusaka. Jack Mabanga, Zambia's secretary of state for defense, told today's edition of the *Zambian DAILY MAIL* that Zambia is one of these countries.

UNITA Radio Reports Progress in Peace Talks

MB1805110994 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government continue to make progress in the delicate dossier on national reconciliation. Yesterday, the parties were able to agree on two of the five points left to be discussed under national reconciliation. They deal with the reinstatement of territorial administration and the return of buildings owned by both sides. Today, the parties are discussing another point—social communications—particularly the future of the opposition radio, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel. Thus, only two points remain to be discussed—the role of UNITA dep. ties

and UNITA's participation in the country's government both at central and local levels.

Asked to comment on the talks today, UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Valentim said peace for Angola is something that must be achieved at all cost.

General on Installing State Administration in Cabinda

MB1805082494 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese* 1930 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Cabindan Front Commander General Jose Pedro has said the Angolan Armed Forces will reinstate state administration throughout Cabinda Province.

[Begin recording] [Pedro] The issue of Cabinda is delicate. There are two forms of resolving the issue. One is military and the other one is political. The political solution is the best. Thus, we have been doing all we can to assist the government to find a peaceful solution to the problem of Cabinda.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, soldiers in the field say they are waiting for orders to enter Necuto. When will they receive that order?

[Pedro] Well, it does not mean that we do not have enough force to enter Necuto. When the time is ripe and conditions have been created, we shall go to Necuto to reinstate state administration there. [end recording]

Ministerial Council Denies Arms Trafficking Report

MB1805085194 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese* 1930 GMT 17 May 94

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers' Secretariat in Luanda on 16 May]

[Text] It was with astonishment that the Council of Ministers' Secretariat of the Republic of Angola learned about a recent report circulated by a Spanish daily EL PAIS. The report says the former director of the Spanish Civil Defense [Guarda Civil], accused of corruption and evasion of justice, personally promoted and participated in an arms sale operation to Angola between the end of 1992 and beginning of 1993. The report also says Angolan leaders were involved in this alleged arms traffic.

The Council of Ministers' Secretariat of the Republic of Angola categorically rejects the manner in which the report has been circulated, since relations between Angola and Spain have always been at the level of sovereign states, based on the existing cooperative relations. The communique says at no time has the Angolan Government established relations with Spanish private entities or individuals.

The Council of Ministers' Secretariat can only conclude that the report is simply aimed at making an abusive link between an individual on the run from justice and a legitimate government that has nothing to do with the internal affairs of other countries, no matter how good the relations between them.

Ministerial Council Approves Economic Programs*MB1805090294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] The Council of Ministers met today to examine economic issues, within the framework of the economic and social program. The meeting, chaired by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos, approved all examined documents on economic issues.

The documents, which were approved with amendments, include the revision of economic legislation, which is viewed as a priority in the readjustment of the government's economic program. The Council of Ministers also examined the law on foreign investment, which aims at creating incentives to attract foreign capital. It also examined the privatization law and the public investment program. What does the government intend to achieve with all these documents, which are to be submitted to the National Assembly? Sabino Ferraz, Council of Ministers deputy secretary explains:

[Begin recording] [Ferraz] The government intends to achieve different objectives depending on the law in question. For example, the law on public and private sectors is aimed at broadening participation of the private sector in the national economic activity. The law on foreign investment is aimed at improving the foreign investment code to attract foreign capital to Angola. The law on privatization is aimed at increasing private investment in national economic activity. It is also aimed at increasing the participation of private agents in economic activity, thus reducing state participation. It is therefore important to note that all legal privatization carried out so far will be respected.

[Unidentified reporter] Are these incentives valid during this period of war or after the war?

[Ferraz] Well, we have to think about the present moment, the present situation of war we are experiencing. After the war, we can think about other kinds of incentives. The draft law takes this into account. [end recording]

Meeting Considers Operations of Rapid Intervention Police*MB1805111294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] The proceedings of the first augmented consultative council of the Rapid Intervention Police [RIP] ended in Luanda yesterday. During the three-day meeting, participants examined ways to improve the RIP's organizational and operational system. The participants also examined [words indistinct], corruption and self-image.

At the end of the meeting, the participants expressed concern over the operational situation because of the large-scale actions carried out by the enemy against RIP's positions, localities, and strategic targets; and the increasing crime rate in the main cities, particularly Luanda. Deputy Police Commissioner Bartolomeu Kifofo said the RIP's work is commendable, despite some difficulties faced.

[Begin Kifofo recording] We know it is not easy to work under the present conditions. We do not, however, have

another way out, dear comrades. Over the past two years, we have been able to overcome major difficulties. Today, we can say with pride that, despite some failures because of lack of material conditions, we have on the whole fulfilled our mission. [end recording]

Madagascar**Zafy Interviewed on Ties With France, Internal Issues***LD1705182194 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] Our guest today is Albert Zafy, the president of Madagascar, who is making his first official visit to France since coming to power last year. Thierry Perret asked him first, of course, about the climate between Madagascar and France today after certain somewhat rocky periods:

[Begin recording] [Zafy] I think that our visit to France is already proof that relations between Madagascar and France are good, and are in the process of normalizing. It has been said that there have perhaps been shadows with the behavior of certain people, and I think this should not cast a shadow of any kind over relations between Madagascar and France.

[Perret] It seems that France and organizations like the IMF are on the same wavelength—that's to say that Madagascar is being blamed for taking too long over economic reform, over opening up economically. How do you react to these accusations?

[Zafy] I think the World Bank and the IMF have been reproaching us for a long time, each time we hold discussions, for not having coherent programs. At one time, perhaps, this was more or less true. But having given mature reflection to the reports drawn up by the World Bank and IMF and the report drawn up by our own Malagasy technical experts, I think the disagreement lies rather over how we have determined priorities.

Our technical experts, with the help of the heads of institutions, see that such and such are the priorities for Madagascar. Evidently the Bretton Woods institutions see this differently, especially in the macroeconomic framework. For example, putting the civil service house in order, freezing jobs in the civil service, freezing salaries, and then really pushing the liberalization of the economy. Then there are certain measures on the Malagasy front: You know that this entails great difficulties, and also difficulties that could lead to social unrest if we apply them wholesale, without distinction.

[Perret] Isn't there disagreement on the internal front too? Isn't there some difficulty about getting together a majority in the National Assembly on political questions? Does that not slow down business? And in the long run is that not a threat to democracy in Madagascar, this political situation where the Assembly is badly split?

[Zafy] As far as the Assembly goes, I don't think that the absence of a coherent majority could threaten our democracy. All the deputies in the Assembly are, for the most

part—except for a few individuals—people who have fought for the creation of this democracy, and I really don't see how such people could work to ensure that this democracy should fail.

[Perret] But how can you have your hands free to conduct policy? That is perhaps the difficulty today.

[Zafy] You cannot really talk today about who is really an opposition, as you can in the French Assembly. You cannot talk about an opposition. There is perhaps a group, with more or less divergent views, on certain questions at least, which, in my opinion, are not yet fundamental questions.

Obviously, depending on the circumstances, it is quite fluid. It is not yet a systematic opposition to counter such and such a group, I think. We don't have that yet.

[Perret] Some observers are wondering whether the prime minister will be able to continue his work, will continue to be supported.

[Zafy] At the moment, I think, the prime minister is not in danger with his government, because there are certainly also people who want jobs within the government. These people, obviously, will perhaps continue to make trouble right and left until they get their own people into the government. I don't think that this is a serious or real threat to the government at the moment.

Anyway, it was the National Assembly that passed the government's program by an overwhelming majority. And then, this government has not been at work for a year—since September-October—and you also know all the difficulties it has to cope with. There have been various elections, the work it has buckled down to, and I think you don't have to be too severe [sentence as heard]. [end recording]

Malawi

Election Proceeding Well; Some Reported Violations

MB1705122894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] A report from Malawi says voters are turning out in their thousands to cast their ballots in [words indistinct] election. Reports from around the country say that despite the wintry cold weather, long queues had formed at most polling booths before they opened, and that the crowds were generally in a good mood. There were no reports of violence but President Banda said in a radio broadcast this morning that he had heard there had been shooting in the southern district of Nsanje. He gave no details and police would not comment. There have also been some reports of violations of the electoral code. A spokesman for the Independent Electoral Commission said it was requesting that action be taken against the culprits immediately in the interests of free and fair elections, if it was found that the election law had been violated.

Parliamentary Elections Under Way

EA1705125094 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1030 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Malawians throughout the country are today voting in parliamentary and presidential elections. MBC correspondents throughout the country who are covering the elections report that in many parts of the country there has been a large turnout when the polls opened at 0600 this morning. They add that the voters formed long lines to cast their ballots. Our correspondents also reported that so far there had been no major incident of voting irregularity. Voting will close at 1800 this evening, after which counting of votes will commence.

South African Ambassador Comments

MB1705201294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1850 GMT 17 May 94

[Telephone interview with South African Ambassador in Malawi, Llewellyn Crewe-Brown, by announcer John Bishop; date not given, from the "Agenda" program—recorded]

[Text] [Bishop] A short time ago we made telephonic contact with South Africa's Ambassador to Malawi, Mr. Llewellyn Crewe-Brown, and I first asked him how the day had been so far.

[Crewe-Brown] It has been a very busy day, but a very interesting day in the history of Malawi.

[Bishop] More than ambassador today, I believe you are assisting in some way with the election?

[Crewe-Brown] Today I'm also an international observer. The Malawi Government asked for international observers to come to Malawi, and with a number of countries present, some of the embassy staff people are also acting as international observers, and I'm one of them.

[Bishop] What has been your observation so far?

[Crewe-Brown] I've been out in the rural areas of Lilongwe and it's been very clear that the elections are being held under strict supervision of the local parties, and I could say really so far, they have been free and fair. I've been very impressed with the quality of the elections so far.

[Bishop] Violence free? No violence?

[Crewe-Brown] It's been exceptionally violence free, both before the elections and on election day. We are very grateful for that. I think the Malawian Government was worried about this problem, but it certainly hasn't raised its head anywhere here in Malawi.

[Bishop] Now analysts are saying that it looks as if it's the end of the Hastings Banda era. Would you stick your neck out and comment?

[Crewe-Brown] Well, of course it's very difficult at this stage to say, but I think anyone has a chance, but I think that speculation here is that the United Democratic Front, under the leadership of Mr. Bikili Maluzi, has a very good chance of winning these elections. I personally think it's going to be

quite a close a race between the Malawi Congress Party and the United Democratic Front, with the AFORD [Alliance for Democracy] Party in the third place.

[Bishop] If you had to prepare a report for South African Foreign Affairs, what are you likely to put in that report?

[Crewe-Brown] I would say that the very good relations that have existed between South Africa and Malawi will continue in the future because I think all the political parties in Malawi realize the importance of South Africa. And I don't think that any of the parties really wish to break off their relations with our country. In fact, I think with a new government in South Africa it will be easier for Malawi to maintain its relations with South Africa.

[Bishop] Well, Malawians rather like South Africans have a new constitution. How much difference will that make to the Malawians in the future?

[Crewe-Brown] A new government to Malawi is going to make it more acceptable in the international community. Last year they had many problems with donor communities who didn't want to give their aid any more because they felt that Malawi is neglecting the democratic rights of so many people. But I think with this whole process on the go now—and the world will see that it was free and fair—they will be prepared to give them the international aid that they require, and I think the relations of Malawi will improve certainly with its neighboring countries like Zambia and Tanzania.

[Bishop] Now, presuming that Dr. Banda loses the election, can you see peace after that, do you think there might be recriminations against his former regime?

[Crewe-Brown] I think we must remember that during the referendum last year, when the people voted for multiparty democracy, President Banda accepted it immediately without any reserves and I don't think that even if he did happen to lose this election, I'm sure he and his party will accept it; and I don't accept to have violent repercussions from that. President Banda has on numerous occasions stated that the people must please be calm, and also to accept the results, whatever they may be.

[Bishop] Finally, and I must ask this. Will there be any problems with counting the votes in the Malawian election?

[Crewe-Brown] I don't think we'll have the problems that we had in South Africa. The votes are counted in the presence of the local monitors and where possible in the presence of international monitors at each polling station. From there the votes are then taken through to the district commissioner, and I don't really think that we should have any serious problems there, and I expect that the final results should be out by the latest on Friday. But by tomorrow there should be an indication already how things stand.

[Bishop] Mr. Crewe-Brown, thank you very much for giving up your time.

[Crewe-Brown] Great pleasure.

Radio Reports Vote Counting Under Way

EA1805110694 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 18 May 94

[Text] Counting of votes in the country's first multiparty parliamentary and presidential elections continues. MBC correspondents around the country said so far indications are that the Alliance for Democracy, AFORD, is doing very well in the northern region. The Malawi Congress Party, MCP, is gaining ground in the central Region and the United Democratic Front, UDF, is making steady progress in the southern region.

Ntuba Denies Presence of Young Pioneers in Mozambique

MB1705123394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Malawian Foreign Minister Dr. Hetherwick Ntuba says there is no proof that the Mozambique National Resistance is harboring Malawi Young Pioneers. Dr. Ntuba added that his government has always been willing to repatriate the probable elements of the military wing of President Banda's party, but that has not yet happened. The Malawian foreign minister was speaking to a group of Southern African Development Community journalists at the end of the parliamentary session which adopted Malawi's new constitution. Dr. Ntuba noted that all members of the armed unit were demobilized soon after the referendum held in 1993 following complaints by opposition parties.

Mozambique

Chissano Addresses Rallies in Nampula Province

MB1705185594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 May 94

[Report from Nampula by correspondent Edmundo Galiza Matos]

[Text] At mass rallies held in the capitals of Malema and Lalaua Districts of Nampula Province today, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said the promoters of war in Mozambique have begun to return to the country, because they are convinced conditions have already been created to take the reins of power. Speaking to large crowds, Chissano mentioned the cases of Portuguese nationals currently residing in South Africa and Portugal as the ones returning to Mozambique, where they have launched a campaign to discredit the Mozambican Government. Chissano said the campaign is based on the old colonial principle that blacks have never been able to govern themselves. He said such people have always backed Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in the destruction of Mozambique, though they never believed in the capacity of Afonso Dhlakama's movement to govern anything.

The president of the republic said the destruction of the town of Lalaua, while it was under Renamo occupation for 45 days beginning July 1991, was ordered by those who have never accepted the country's independence. Chissano was

referring to people who abandoned Mozambique before and after independence to settle in Portugal.

The president of the republic warned the residents of the two towns that in the current multiparty system there are people who promote campaigns on behalf of their parties, promising to resolve the nation's problems in a short period of time.

Chissano's speeches in Malema and Lalaua focused on peace, national reconciliation, and hard work on the basis of unity of all Mozambicans from north to south of the country. The Mozambican head of state accused those who claim that the Mozambique Government is formed mainly by southerners, of promoting division in the country. Chissano said that that was not true, giving as an example the various ministers included in his delegation who come from different parts of the country. Chissano added: Frelimo chooses competent people for government posts, regardless of their ethnic origin.

Malema residents demanded from Joaquim Chissano that passenger services be revamped along the recently renovated Nacala railroad. Nampula residents often travel on tank cars and rail cars. The residents also complained about serious cases of police brutality at railroad stations. Asked to explain the lack of passenger coaches, the director general of the Mozambique Railroad enterprise said that there were 200 passenger coaches in 1975, but today there are only 46 throughout the country. The others, he said, were destroyed during the war. Chissano commented on this issue, saying: those who destroyed the rail cars should buy them, instead of asking us for money.

As in his visits to Gaza, Sofala, and Tete Provinces, the president of the republic urged Malema and Lalaua residents to vote in large numbers during the October elections to choose the best representatives of the Mozambican society for the future government.

Chissano returned to the city of Nampula this evening. Tomorrow, he is scheduled to leave for Nacala where he will assess the damage caused by the Nadia cyclone and address a mass rally. Chissano will meet the province's businessmen after his return from Nacala.

Foreign Minister Notes Young Pioneers Still in Mozambique

*MB1605204694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 May 94*

[Report from Maputo by correspondent Barnaby Philips on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi told me today that the Young Pioneers, who crossed from Malawi, are still in the northern Mozambican Provinces of Zambezia and Tete. Minister Mocumbi said that the Mozambican Government knows that these men are armed because they were told this by a Young Pioneer they captured in Zambezia Province. Minister Mocumbi was adamant that his government is not dealing in trivial accusations, but has solid evidence for its claims.

[Begin Mocumbi recording] What we are talking about is not rumor. It is a fact that a group of armed people crossed from Malawi to Mozambique. This is not a rumor at all. It is a fact that has been acknowledged by the Malawian authorities. [end recording]

The Mozambican Government does not know how many Young Pioneers have crossed the border, but feels that the Malawian Government is in a better position to provide this information. Minister Mocumbi said that there was a possibility that Renamo soldiers, who have been based in Malawi, also crossed into Mozambique at the same time as the Young Pioneers. The Mozambican Government is now considering taking the matter up with Renamo, whom it has accused in the past of sheltering the Young Pioneers. But Minister Mocumbi said the possibility of using force to expel these men was, in his words, an option that was remaining open.

700 Electoral Officers To Begin Training in Maputo

*MB1705123494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 May 94*

[Text] More than 700 electoral officers will attend a training course which begins in Maputo tomorrow within the framework of preparations for the elections. The electoral officers will come from all urban wards of Maputo, as well as Catembe and Inhaca. The process for training civic education electoral officers in Gaza Province began yesterday, covering all districts, and will be concluded on 21 May.

Dhlakama Discusses Planned Visit To Maringue, Quelimane

*MB1705153094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 May 94*

[Interview with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance, by Emilio Manhique in Maputo on 17 May—recorded]

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], left Maputo today for Maringue and the city of Quelimane, where he will meet with Renamo district delegates in Zambezia and Nampula Provinces.

[Dhlakama] Maringue is still our headquarters. It is the historic headquarters. So, I will just stop over there on my way to Quelimane, Zambezia Province. I will arrive in Maringue today. On 20 May, I will leave for Quelimane where I will attend a conference with all our district and provincial delegates from Zambezia and Nampula. They are assembled in Quelimane.

[Manhique] There is a question that I have been wanting to ask you for a long time now. The city of Beira is very close to Maringue. Yet, you have not gone there. Is there any special reason?

[Dhlakama] Beira is my home.

[Manhique] But you have never visited it.

[Dhlakama] When I am in Maringue, it is like being in Beira. Everyday I receive people from Beira—our delegates,

as well as relatives. To be in Beira is like being in Maringue. I am giving priority to the provinces which are distant from Maringue.

[Manhique] Have you already set a definite date to visit Beira?

[Dhlakama] Yes, I will be there in June.

[Manhique] For sure?

[Dhlakama] For sure. I will visit Beira, Manica, and Chimoio.

[Manhique] One has the feeling that the peace process is somewhat bogged down. It seems that there are many problems, things are not running smoothly, and there is some mistrust. Would you like to comment?

[Dhlakama] I can clarify that. There are no problems. What happens is that our Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] brothers are nervous. That is self-evident. That has been noticeable over the past month. We understand the reason for their nervousness. It is because they have been in power alone for over 18 years, with no political opposition. In view of the pressure from the various political parties, Frelimo does not feel comfortable. Why do I say that? For instance, now the question is whether the army should consist of 30,000 or 15,000 men. We have already said time is running out. It is impossible to train 30,000 men before elections are held. The government, however, insists that we go for it. Meanwhile, the government has not made preparations for training. That makes us believe that the government will continue to press for an army of 30,000 men, thought it will not be able to do that. So, by October the government will say that there can be no elections because we have not completed training the army.

We are insisting to the government that we should only train half of the required number. The other half will be selected and sent home on leave for about three or four months. After the elections, they will be called up. We are, however, negotiating with the government.

[Manhique] It appears that there is a great deal of confusion in Sofala Province. Woodcutters claim you have assured them that they can operate freely. There are, let us say, little Renamo chiefs who are complicating things. Are you going to deal with this issue?

[Dhlakama] There is no confusion. We have grown tired of this situation. Our policy is to protect economic resources. We have never allowed more than 150 people, claiming to be woodcutters, to go about destroying the forest. That is where we differ from Frelimo. Nobody has given them permission. At my base in Maringue I received more than 150 woodcutters after the signing of the General Peace Accord. We cannot allow people to destroy the whole forest. We are protecting the forest. The woodcutters have no reforestation program. They fell trees and that is it. So, we are protecting the forest. It is not true to say that I have given permission to fell trees and then a little chief contradicts that.

[Manhique] So, what the woodcutters are saying is not true.

[Dhlakama] It is not true.

Political Parties Warned on Nomination Dates

MB1705164794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The Mozambique opposition parties only have six days to name their representatives to the provincial and district electoral commissions. In a warning issued to the parties, National Elections Commission chairman Brazao Mazula says in terms of the Electoral Law the political parties have until 23 May to name their representatives to the commissions. Mazula said in terms of the same law, the parties have until 26 May to name their members who will work the registration teams.

Nampula Police Involved in 'Violent' Clashes With Workers

MB1705192594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] In the city of Nampula today, the police were involved in violent clashes with former militiamen who guarded the Mademo wood company. The militiamen and Mademo workers have been on strike since yesterday, demanding the payment of salary arrears. The clash occurred when the police tried to disperse the demonstrators that have been gathering outside the Provincial Agriculture Directorate building since yesterday. A child and his mother were seriously wounded during the clash. Two policemen, including the commander of the city's police headquarters, were hit by bullets fired by their colleagues. Reports say the demonstrators had seized three firearms from policemen, but decided to return them following talks with mediators from the Provincial Agriculture Directorate.

Meanwhile, the mediators and workers' representatives have begun reviewing salary arrears dating back to 1991. The Ministry of Agriculture was today scheduled to send a check corresponding to the amount demanded by the workers.

Many of the city's shops remained closed today and road traffic suspended due to the demonstration involving some 90 Mademo workers as well as former militiamen.

Frelimo Blamed for Separatist Movement's Activities

MB1705200094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 17 May 94

[Report from Quelimane by correspondent Abdul Madib]

[Text] A communique issued by the Zambezia branch of the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, Palmo, and disseminated by Radio Mozambique, says it is worried about recent political developments in the country and about peace, in the wake of the emergence of the so-called Rombezia [Rovuma-Zambezia] grouping. Palmo says Rombezia is headed by militants of the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party who, together with Gimo Phiri, have been forcibly recruiting youths, training and

harming them. The communique says Rombezia stems from a Frelimo maneuver aimed at disrupting the elections scheduled for October.

We spoke to Domingos Sande, a member of the Frelimo Party's Provincial Committee and head of its Organization Department. Sande says he regrets Palmo's attitude in disseminating, quote, a shameless lie, unquote. He said the communique is completely false, noting that Frelimo stands for national unity, whereas Rombezia is for secession.

[Begin Sande recording] As reported, Rombezia is a movement with separatist tendencies. That is against the Frelimo Party's policy. Actually, we have already informed the Central Committee and the issue was debated at its last session. We have been working with the government to disband the group. [end recording]

Swaziland

Suspects Held for Illegal Demonstration Released

MB1805095394 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 May 94 p 1

[Report by Nhlanhla Zwane]

[Excerpts] The Crown has withdrawn a charge against seven members of the People's United Democratic Movement (PUDEMO) of staging an illegal demonstration. [passage omitted]

Sabelo Dlamini Brian Shaw, Borman Tsela, Mandla Mngomezulu, Teddy Zondwako Mamba, Tobias Lukhele and Charles Moratele were arrested on April 17, allegedly for staging an illegal demonstration at the Mbabane Bus Rank. [passage omitted]

Human Rights Group on Non-Bailable Offences Bill

MB1805103094 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 May 94 p 4

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini]

[Excerpt] Members of the Human Rights sub-committee of the Swaziland Law Society have described the Non-Bailable Offences (Amendment) Bill, 1994, as a double edged sword which must be removed.

The law is to be amended to strengthen its force, according to the Minister for Justice Chief Maweni Simelane.

The lawyers said this legislation is contrary to every civilised notion of justice.

This is contained in a series of documents prepared by the organisation and which have been made available to THE TIMES.

The lawyers said the law is likely to cause more harm than the good that is presumably intended. They said the proposed amendment to the non-bailable offence legislation seeks to deprive the courts of the last vestiges of discretion left to them. "The likelihood of injustice is increased," they said. They said it is essential that the Courts be left with a discretion to enable each case to be dealt with on its merits. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Minister Orders Shop Alongs Angolan Border Closed

MB1805091794 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Northwestern Province Deputy Minister Reverend Amos Chisipawa has directed police in Mililunga to close two shops opened on the Angolan border by a foreign investor. Addressing public workers at Mililunga Secondary School, Rev. Chipawa said that police in the area should not allow foreign investors to establish shops in the border area. He emphasized that investors interested in retail should establish shops at the Boma [traditional authority] and not border areas because the peace of the nation could be compromised. The minister called on Zambians to be security conscious and report suspicious characters to authorities.

Official Denies Government Hindering Press Freedom

MB1805050894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services has refuted accusations made by National Party president Mr. Baldwin Nkumbula that the government is intervening in the running of the media in Zambia. Reacting to a statement made by Mr. Nkumbula at a National Party press conference that government is hindering freedom of the press, Information Deputy Minister Mr. Eric Silomba said the allegations were false. He wondered why Mr. Nkumbula could say this when he was covered adequately by the press during the National Party convention in Mongu. Mr. Silomba said it is not the government's intention to block any political party from publicity.

Mr. Nkumbula claimed today that a free press will never exist in Zambia as long as media heads are appointed by the party in power.

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe To Visit UK To Seek Investment

MB1705170794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 17 May 94

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, worried that continued world attention on South Africa may marginalize neighboring Zimbabwe, will try to persuade British investors in London on Thursday to bolster his country's economy.

Zimbabwean leaders have been touring the world in the past few months on an investment campaign aimed at boosting an economy burdened by rising unemployment. The Zimbabwean president will concentrate in London on his country's track record of peace in contrast to continued violence in South Africa. Announcements on tax relief and amendments to the controversial program are also expected.

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